

# Decatur Daily Republican.

VOL. VI.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

NO. 210

## J. R. RACE & CO. Wholesale and Retail CLOTHIERS!

### LOOK AT THESE PRICES FOR WINTER GOODS:

A Great Coat for the Best Overcoat in Illinois  
Pantaloons, \$2.00 to \$2.50  
\$4.50 to \$5.00  
\$2.00 and upwards  
VESTS, \$1.00 and upwards  
Other Goods Equally Low.

### WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

But will Sell GOOD GOODS at lower figures than anybody else. Now  
is the time to buy, for CLOTHING NEVER WAS SO CHEAP BEFORE.

### Our Merchant Tailoring Department

Is fully stocked with the choicest Goods, which will be made up to order, and

### FITS WARRANTED.

### HATS AND CAPS,

— And —

### FURNISHING GOODS

On the latest of Styles, in great variety, and at very Low Prices.

Men's Caps for 50 cents; Boys' Caps for 40 cents, and upwards.

J. R. RACE & CO.

### THE "GLOBE" SHOE STORE

Is always Up to the Times.

### SECOND SHOE STORE WEST OF POST OFFICE.

The new found ready to inspection the Finest and Most Select Stock of

### Boots and Shoes

Ever ready to supply. Don't fail to call and examine goods before purchasing elsewhere.

### HOW IS THIS FOR PRICES:

Men's Penny Kip Boots	\$2.00	Wom'n's Calf Pegged	\$1.40
Lady's Penny Kip Boots	2.50	Sewed	2.00
French Kip Boots	1.75	Calf	1.00
Boots	1.25	Gaiter	1.00
Boots	1.25 to 2.00	Goat Skin Lace	1.00
Boots	1.25 to 2.00	Goat Polish	1.00
Boots	1.25 to 2.00	Mossed Shoes	1.00 to 1.25
Boots	1.25 to 2.00	Children's Shoes	25 to 50

Don't Forget the Fine Second Shoe Store west of Post Office.

G. M. RIDDLE.

### JUST OPENED--COME AND SEE! J. GOLDSTEIN'S MUSIC STORE.

This is the Only Regular and Complete Music Store in this vicinity outside of St. Louis and Chicago. I would respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public in general. I am continuing my New and Circuitfully Selected Stock of

### PIANOS!

Organs, Melodeons,

Violins, Flutes, Picos,

Banjos and Guitars,

Locch, Bellini and German

VIOLIN STRINGS!

On the Most Renowned Makers. Also a good  
Instrumental outfit.

SHEET MUSIC!

I sent the demand of Professional as well

Having purchased an entire stock for  
last fall, and now have only a few  
left. You shall be able to tell my Goods  
at the lowest possible Price.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS WILL BE  
GIVEN TO TEACHERS.

Having built the largest, best and  
most complete Music Store in this  
vicinity. An experienced teacher and  
musician will be glad to show you the goods.

You are Most Respectfully,

J. GOLDSTEIN,  
Water Street, Decatur, Ill.

CATALOGUE of the various styles of Pianos and Organs

1000. Price \$10.00  
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# The Daily Republican.

B. K. HAMSHER, J. H. MORSE,  
HAMSHER & MOSSER, PUBLISHERS.  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

The late Chief Justice Chase's mouth once bore her part in a little comedy which was almost Shakespearean. With her husband she was visiting two of his brothers, who were also married. The three gentlemen, sitting and talking together, made some playful wagers on the subject of their wives' tempers, and agreed to test them. So, walking into the room where the three ladies were seated at the fireside making caps, which at that time were very fashionable, the trial began. The first brother after some slighting remarks concerning caps in general, and his wife's handwork in particular, commanded her to "throw it in the fire." Naturally the indignant lady paid small attention to the order. The next brother's attempt met with the same result; but no sooner did the Chief Justice's father command his wife to toss her cap in the fire than the cap went into the flames, and that in the most prompt, sweet, and serene manner. It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to add that of the three husbands he was the one most thoroughly well managed.

## TALK WITH SCHUYLER COFFAX.

The following is from a report of an interview between a reporter of the *St. Louis Republican* and Schuyler Coffax:

Alluding to the pending senatorial delay in reaching a vote or an adjournment, Mr. Coffax said it was owing to the inadmissibility of the "previous question." He had frequent experience of that kind, and it was generally settled by both sides coming to an understanding to set some future day for taking a vote. He had for twenty-five years witnessed and participated in the Lecompton, Kansas and Nebraska, and other great measures which then agitated the country, and the present issue, in comparison, looked to him of much less importance.

He further reiterated his utter repugnance to re-enter the political field and go over what he had passed through. He had no further ambition in that direction. In the case of John Quincy Adams, he said he entered Congress, not because he liked the turmoil and contention, but because he deemed he had a great issue that of anti-slavery—to advocate. As for himself, he came through Washington the other day, and was glad to get away after stopping one day. A congressional friend asked him to stay longer, but he told if he had complied with his wishes he would be seeking a foreign mission, or some such object, and his stay there be utterly misconstrued.

## The President Investing In New Jersey Real Estate.

New York Sun.

William Walter Phelps, some years ago, purchased a tract of land in Bergen County, New Jersey, stretching from the Hudson to the Hackensack river. The tract at Closter which he purchased from Elijah Rockwood has been the basis for a land company, known as the Palisade Land Company. How far the de facto President is interested in this may be seen by the following entry in the record of titles in the Bergen county clerk's office at Hackensack, N. J., made on Saturday:

W. W. Phelps et al. to Rutherford B. Hayes, ten acres on Palisades, \$13,000.

The stockholders drew lots for the location of their plot, and Mr. Hayes's plot commands a view of the river in the vicinity of Yonkers. Among the stockholders who have secured equal shares with Mr. Hayes at the same price, and whose purchases were recorded at the same time in the record for Harrington township, are George Bliss, Mason Young and Marshall O. Roberts.

There seems to be a mania for investing in Jersey real estate. Gen. Grant bought largely there. Gen. McClellan bought at Orange, and he has lately bought more in Trenton. Samuel J. Tilden has bought largely in Bergen county, though he does not appear to have taken stock in the Phelps speculation.

He is a contiguous land owner. A number of prominent New York citizens have taken large tracts in various parts of the State.

## HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich," the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GRIKIN'S ANTIETT FLUOR. Should you be a dependent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as SICK Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of ANTIETT FLUOR will relieve you at once. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class druggists in the U. S., and by A. J. STONE, H. F. GUE & SON, and THEO. HILDEBRANDT. Oct. 11—d&wtf.

**Old Piano and Organs** taken in exchange for new ones, at Goldstein's Music Store, Water street, Decatur, Ill. Nov. 10—d&wtf.

**Cheapest Coal** and lowest prices, at J. E. KINNEY'S Water Street Coal Yard, Nov. 10—d&wtf.

**The Best Chinchilla Overcoat,** at Nov. 7—d&wtf. B. STINE'S.

**100 Rue All-Wool Beaver Overcoats,** in blue, brown and black—an immense bargain—at B. STINE'S. 100g7dft

**A Good Cashmere Suit,** the best in the market for \$38.00, at Nov. 12—d&wtf. "CHEAP CHARLEY'S."

## CAUSTIC.

Applied by Judge Davis to Robert L. Case in Passing Sentence.

In passing sentence upon Robert L. Case, president of the Security Life Insurance Company, on conviction of perjury, Judge Davis used the following language:

"Robert L. Case, I cannot recall a time when I have performed a more painful duty than that which devolves upon me now. You are an aged man, verging upon three score years and ten. You have, during your life, borne an excellent reputation. Men have looked up to you, confided in you, trusted you, relied upon you for the safety of large investments of money; and doubtless had at all times unbounded confidence in your integrity and honesty. You are surrounded by an estimable family, upon whom this blow must fall with greater severity than death itself. Yet it becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence which will have these terrible consequences. The case is one which absolutely requires that the sentence of the law shall be imposed, which shall operate as a warning and as an example. You were at the head of an institution organized for the purpose of life insurance, holding itself out to the community as possessed of securities which rendered it safe for men who sought to lay up something for their families which might be enjoyed after their death. I can conceive of no trust more sacred. And yet, clothed with all that power, burdened with all that duty, we find you, as the president of that institution, charged and convicted of the crime of perjury, in holding out for the purpose of alluring to their loss those who confided in that institution, false lights to obtain the annual price which they were paying for what they supposed to be certain protection. Your company had 9,319 outstanding policies. Its total income for 1875, as appears from reports, reached \$1,230,731.29, its total assets were reported to be \$3,737,379.19. With such an aggregate of assets men might well confide in the soundness of such an institution. That it was your duty truly to state these assets cannot admit of question. How was that duty performed in making up these assets? Your report states that you had on hand on the 31st of December, in money, \$32,813.11; that you had in cash deposited in bank \$172,890.67. What truth was there in these assertions? The proof shows that instead of having on that date \$205,000 ready to meet calls for losses, you had less than \$1,000. Your report also states that your assets in real estate amounted to \$350,000. This was a monstrous falsehood, for the palpable purpose of deceiving. I go no further in looking into this report, though I have been assured that various other items are almost equally untrue. And so upon testimony which has not been contradicted, this great sum of nearly \$500,000, which was set forth to the world at a certainty for those who were investing their premiums, vanishes when its false hood is developed by proof, and the only excuse offered is that you were possibly ignorant of the real state of the case and were deceived by your subordinates. That excuse may be accepted by a higher than earthly tribunal, but in the administration of justice it is necessary that such excuse be not accepted. It was your plain duty to know; it was a violation of your duty to be ignorant; and if you have suffered yourself to be ignorantly duped, the consequences must fall upon you. The protection due to the public must be respected, and officers holding such important trusts must be held to their word, or all confidence in human integrity must be abandoned. There were no laws, no justice, no duty, if public officers holding such a position of trust as yours are to be permitted to make oaths to the truth of such statements as this report contained, and then fall back upon the pitiful plea of ignorance of the facts which duty and the law required them to know. But your defense in this case was that the oath attesting this report was never in fact taken. It is possible that this is true. The development of that truth would show a terrible condition of things in respect to these corporations. Who can have any confidence if it were true that, instead of the real oaths required by law, mere simulated oaths are deposited with the public authorities? Corporations, when charged with falsehood by the apparent oath thus filed, can fall back upon the claim that the oath was never really sworn to, but was substantially a forgery, and, though made, signed and filed by him, it had only a semblance of reality. If officers can fall back upon such a defense, it is not surprising that juries should disregard and discard it. Under these circumstances I am called upon to pronounce the sentence. I must take into consideration your age. If you were a man in the middle of life; if you were not so near the termination of a long life, I should feel it my duty to impose on you the heaviest sentence that the law allows. Life insurance is a matter of great importance. It is something which, when well managed, is of vast value to the public. We have institutions of this character which stand foremost of those of like character in the world; but the conduct of officers of institutions like yours has shaken confidence in the integrity of institutions where men should have confidence. Under such circumstances I must impose on you a severe sentence, although not the heaviest the law permits. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in state's prison at hard labor for the period of five years."

When the last words of the sentence were spoken, it seemed as if the white-headed prisoner would have fallen, had he not been supported by the arm of his

daughter. His wife and the young girl at his side both shed bitter tears. Mr. Case was taken back to his cell in the Tombs, whence he will be removed to the penitentiary in a few days.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### SETTLED.

**Kellogg and Butler Both Admitted at 2 this Morning.**

**A Protracted and Interesting Session.**

**Rande Arraigned before the Knox Circuit Court.**

**And Pleads Not Guilty.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate, somewhat refreshed since the long session of Monday and Tuesday, came up to its work, to-day, with the manifest determination to "sit it out." The Republicans having succeeded, on Wednesday, with the aid of Conover's vote, in giving to Kellogg's case the precedence over Butler's case, were enabled, with Conover's vote, to maintain that advantage without the casting vote of the Vice President. The question was on Salsbury's motion to recommit the Kellogg case, and on this the vote was 29 to 28. A tie being equivalent to a negative, the chair announced the motion lost.

Mr. Patterson consumed most of the afternoon in reading his four hours speech in defense of his own position and in denunciation of the Administration for its desertion of Southern Republicans.

At the evening session Mr. Bayard led off, and provoked a personal debate with Mr. Flour, which finally brought Thurman to the rescue.

Mr. Lamar then took up the subject, but before he had proceeded half an hour he sat down saying that the Senate must excuse him, and covered his face with his handkerchief. Friends gathered around him at once, and Mr. Morrison moved that the Senate go into executive business.

Mr. Conkling inquired if the Senator from Mississippi was too unwell to proceed. Senator Gordon replied that Mr. Lamar was too unwell. Mr. Conkling regretted that his friend was unable to proceed, but felt it his duty to oppose an adjournment.

Mr. Thurman wanted to see if some agreement could not be reached by which a vote might be had on all the contested cases.

Mr. Conkling promptly said that no such agreement could be made. There would, however, be no difficulty about reaching an agreement to take a vote on Kellogg, and after that a vote on Butler could be had whenever the Senate would come to an agreement to this effect.

This was a plain declaration that the Republicans would not agree to any terms which the Democrats might propose; their purpose being, evidently, to run the debate till Monday, when the regular session begins, and when all pairs made during the extra session are at an end. By that time Mr. Blaine will be here and Geyer, of Oregon, will not be, and this will give the Republicans one more vote. They can then fight the vote on Butler off till they conclude that sufficient political capital for their side has been made out till Sharon gets here, and the Republican strength, without Patterson and Conover, would then be equal to the united vote of the Democrats and their "carpet bag allies," and thus leave the issue to be decided by the Vice President's casting vote.

When the colloquy was going on between Conkling and Thurman, Mr. Lamar, with some asperity, rose and said he would resume his remarks. He spoke a few moments but was finally compelled to sit down and confess that he was not able to proceed.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, then took up the stream of talk for the Democratic side.

While McDonald was speaking barely half a dozen Democratic Senators were in their seats. There were a few more Republicans in their seats, but a majority on both sides were either in the cloak rooms or the office of the sergeant-at-arms partaking of a lunch.

Towards one o'clock the drowsy Senate was wakened up by a vigorous speech from Ben Hill.

An agreement has just been reached, at 1:30 a.m., by both sides, that a vote on the Kellogg-Spoofford contest shall be taken at once.

An amendment moved by Mr. Hill of Georgia, that the name of Spofford be submitted for that of Kellogg, was first voted upon, and resulted yeas 27, nays 29. Conover, Patterson and Matthews voted no; Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted aye.

The vote on the main issue was then taken, at 1:45 o'clock, and resulted in seating Kellogg—29 to 28.

The vote on the Butler-Corbin case was taken at 2 o'clock, and resulted in seating Butler—29 to 28.

Kellogg and Butler were both sworn in at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, on motion of Mr. Conkling. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

GALESBURG, ILL.—Nov. 30.—The commodious opera house in which the criminal court here is held was crowded this morning when the desperado Rande was arraigned. No event has created such interest since the trial, sentence and execution of Nat. Osborne, in the fall of 1875, for the murder of a woman whom he had first ravished, as this Rande business. To-day was sentence day, and before bringing in Rande a number of cases were finally passed on. The sentence of four years in the penitentiary of W. H. Besley, who had been a prominent and respected citizen, being clerk of Brown's Hotel, for preparing an abortion upon one of the female help in the hotel, Mattie Naslund by name, which operation killed her, created profound excitement, which had hardly subsided before Rande was brought in charge of Sheriff Berggren. He walked unaided and was free of shackles or handcuffs, as is the custom in this state. The indictment charging him specifically with fatally shooting Charles Belden, in August last, was read by State's Attorney Timmelfiff, the prisoner standing unaided during the time. When asked to plead, he replied in a loud and distinct voice "not guilty," and then sat down. His attorneys at once moved a continuance of the case until the next term of court, which meets in February. The State's Attorney objecting, a whispered consultation was held by both parties and the announcement made to the court that Thursday, December 11, was an agreeable date, upon which the court ordered the case docketed for that day. Rande was then taken out through the vast crowd, which eyed him with silent curiosity. He has been very indignant at the publication of his photograph in St. Louis, and today sent a photograph of this place with whom he arranged to be taken in four poses; he to receive half of the proceeds. He visited the artist's room immediately after leaving court, and was taken with his revolvers on, though declining to wear the coat he had on when arrested. He was marched through the streets, followed by large crowds, who made no demonstrations. The general opinion here is that, should Rande escape the law, he would be killed by some one of the wounded men at Gilson, who naturally feel bitter toward him.

SENATE.

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Mr. Patterson gave notice that he would hereafter submit a resolution as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Chaffee on the subject now pending.

Mr. Paddock submitted the following:

WEDNESDAY EVE, DEC. 5th.

The brilliant adaptation from the French of "DAUNTLESS,"

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man,"

ROSEWOOD, MARGUERITE LEWIS MORRISON, GILBERT,

CHARLOTTE LEWIS MORRISON, DAVIDSON,

SCENE OF PRACTICE, ADMISSION, \$1 AND 75 CENTS.

THEatre, State, may be secured in Advance without extra charge.

WEDNESDAY EVE, DEC. 6th,

The great New York Success Played 300 Nights Only 10th Avenue Theatre,

"FROU FROU!"

ROSEWOOD, LEWIS MORRISON, GILBERT,

CHARLOTTE LEWIS MORRISON, DAVIDSON,

SCENE OF PRACTICE, ADMISSION, \$1 AND 75 CENTS.

THEatre, State, may be secured in Advance without extra charge.

THURSDAY EVE, DEC. 7th,

The brilliant adaptation from the French of "DAUNTLESS,"

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man,"

ROSEWOOD, MARGUERITE LEWIS MORRISON, GILBERT,

CHARLOTTE LEWIS MORRISON, DAVIDSON,

SCENE OF PRACTICE, ADMISSION, \$1 AND 75 CENTS.

THEatre, State, may be secured in Advance without extra charge.

WEDNESDAY EVE, DEC. 8th,

The brilliant adaptation from the French of "DAUNTLESS,"

&lt;p

## The Daily Republican.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1877.

## CITY DEPARTMENT.

Read the new advertisement of G. M. Judson on first page.

Wax you want choice dairy butter, etc. Niedermeyer's, near the Mound.

For canned and dried fruits, of superior quality, go to Newell & Hammer.

For jewelry nice in the Jewelry line go to Bond & Allred, at bottom fig-

ure. Longer that Bickett & Ballard is good place to suit the boys in the city of their figures.

Go to Lehman & Berry's for choice of buttons and envelopes.

Handsome jewelry gifts, call on J. L. Price on Merchant street.

Leave your old stoves and furniture to Price, & stay and get new for them.

The sun comes like a lion, so to

expect you hurrying to and fro to buy ready for the opening of Monday.

There are now fifteen prisoners in the city, most of them awaiting a hearing on December term of court.

The Monticello Herald says that the man who has at last struck that which is producing quite a sensation, "the Lincoln" and "Argand," both made by him, burn heating stoves, are in the city, just excellent in matters of economy and convenience. Morehouse will call them.

Good fortune on the North Water street end, and the boy have improved it right.

Some of the time they have been out in public as they could stand.

To the poor one who use hair oil would prefer in aid of dressing the heads and the wall paper, much mortification and trouble might be spared them.

Everyone says it would be curious to see a pound of silk from its spinning and become part of a lady's dress. No doubt. But most men would prefer to follow after it was in the dress.

The Grenadiers met last night at the end of the drum, and spent the evening well. We understand that the ranks of company are filling up and that they are over fifty men.

Mr. J. N. Brasham, of the late firm of Brasham & Reed, will continue business at the old stand, on Front street, and will keep a first class house, under the name of "St. Cloud Hotel," where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may call upon him.

In a notice which appears in another place, it will be seen that the three leading hardware houses of the city are to close on and after Monday night at 4 o'clock (except on Saturday nights). This is to move in the right direction, and all the business houses in the city might adopt the same course without any detriment to their business, and the arrangement would be a great recommendation to their employes.

YESTERDAY afternoon a young man, probably from the country, got so much satisfaction to occasion his fall upon the frozen ground by which his face was considerably scratched by contact with frozen mud, and as he perambulated the city afterward, he presented a pitiable appearance. When last seen he had mounted his horse for a return home, and the way he reeled in his saddle, he was in danger of getting another fall before reaching home.

MR. MITCHELL.—There will be a temperance meeting at the court house to-morrow. It is expected that Rev. C. E. Price of the National Temperance Union, will address the meeting.

W. T. T.—The regular meeting will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 5th, at 3 p.m. Business of importance will come up for a discussion, and a full attendance is desired.

IS IT RULY A FARTING TIMBER?—Yes to say Mr. Frank Boyd, with others, was at work on the St. Louis Railroad last night southwest of the city, a heavy piece of timber fell upon his leg, injuring bone quite severely, though luckily no bone were broken. He was taken to his home, where he will be obliged to lay by from work for a few days.

CHURCH AND CHURCHES.—We dropped in at Bickett & Ballard's this morning, and found the clever proprietors full of fun, but as obliging as ever. Smoking is a bad habit we have long been convinced of it, but it people will smoke let them buy the best cigar to be had, such as Bickett & Ballard make.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—S. E. Green, county judge elect, H. W. Waggoner, county clerk elect, G. M. Wood, treasurer, and John Trauner, county superintendent of schools, received their commissions this morning, and will enter upon their duties under the new commission on Monday next.

A. CAMP.—Begging my inability to say good by in person, I herewith thank the ladies and gentlemen who took part in "The Drunkard" for their kindness and courtesy to me, and to congratulate them on the artistic rendition of the various difficult roles assigned them, more especially the ladies. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you all again,

I am truly yours,

W. T. DUNCAN.

EARLY CLOSING.—We are authorized to say that the business houses of Morris & Wells, Close & Griswold, and R. C. Crocker, all hardware dealers, will, on and after Monday, Dec. 3d, close at 6 o'clock p.m., except on Saturday nights. Dec. 1st, 1877.

## SKIPPED.

Rumored disappearance of Frank Falconer

With Some Thousands of Shekels.

Rumors have been current on the streets for some days, to the effect that Frank Falconer had left town suddenly and mysteriously, and that his disappearance was not disconnected with financial reasons. After a good deal of inquiry we have learned some facts and heard a variety of reports, which we give for the information of the public. It should be first stated that Falconer was the agent of Bond & Allred, of Indianapolis, dealers in hutes, tallow, etc. His operations were quite large, and that he stood high in the regard of his employer, is proven by the fact that they gave him practically a carte blanche in the way of making drafts on the house. He did much of his buying by means of certified checks upon the bank of Rucker, Hammer & Co., giving to the bank drafts upon the house of Bond & Allred to cover the checks. By an arrangement with the bank these drafts were not to be sent on for collection until the certified checks were presented for payment. When the bank of Rucker, Hammer & Co., suspended, on Friday last week, it held of these drafts \$4,700, for which their certified checks were out. The day before the suspension of the bank \$1,000 of these certified checks were received by the Decatur National Bank, and presented at the counter of Rucker, Hammer & Co., for payment. They had been cashed, it seems, by one of the Lincoln banks, and sent, in the course of exchange, to Chicago. When the Lincoln banker learned of the suspension of the Third National Bank of Chicago, which was the correspondent of Rucker, Hammer & Co., he telephoned to the latter not to pay the \$1,000, on account of the suspension of the Third. Accordingly, when the Decatur National presented the certified checks to Rucker, Hammer & Co., payment was refused. Falconer learned of this, and going to the bank he told Mr. Odor (one of the firm) that he would go over to Lincoln and pay the banker there the amount of the certified checks. He said he had some \$1500 in his possession which, with the amount he had on deposit with it, if & Co., would be enough to pay off the Lincoln bank. He checked out the \$2500 he had on deposit, but did not go to Lincoln that day, as he was in town the next morning when the bank suspended. He left at noon of that day, and has not been heard of since.

The above are the facts so far as we have been able to obtain them. It is reported now, and generally believed, that Falconer realized on all the checks certified by Rucker, Hammer & Co., and it is understood that they are held by the two banks in Lincoln—one holding \$6500 and the other \$2000. It is also said that he drew some \$3000 through a Springfield bank, on the day he left. There are all sorts of rumors about, in addition to those we have given, but they are not well enough authenticated to be repeated. Where Falconer has gone to, whether he will ever return, the legal aspect of his operations, the intentions of Bond & Allred with reference to the drafts made upon them—all these are matters of speculation and discussion, and all belong to that class of conundrums which, for the present, in the language of Dundreary, "no fellow can find out."

MARIA AWAKE.—Maria, which was a little slow about getting waked up in the temperance cause, is now thoroughly aroused. On Thursday night a meeting was held in the Christian church which was crowded to its full capacity, nearly a hundred being unable to get seats. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Beckman, who was formerly a pastor there, and over a hundred signed the pledge.

ON HAD ANOTHER meeting was held in the same place, which was addressed by D. L. Bunn, Esq., of this city. The house was again nearly as full as on the night before, and 100 signed the pledge. The interest in the temperance question there is intense, and the tidal wave is sweeping everything before it.

WALL POCKETS.—Mr. J. W. Ballard is something of a genius in the line of carved wood work. He is now engaged in the manufacture of wall pockets, in the back of which he carves any emblem that may be desired, whether of societies or things. He to-day presented the REPUBLICAN office a piece of his handwork bearing the emblem of a cross joined with an anchor, and the motto, "Dare to do Right," carved in the back in good-sized letters. Mr. Ballard may be found at the corner of Church and Clayton streets, where he will be pleased to fill orders.

A NEW CHURCH STRUCTURE.—The new German Catholic Church, in the east part of the city, is now fully enclosed, and workmen are rapidly pushing forward the work inside. The structure, though not to be an expensive one, will be in all respects commodious, and of sufficient size to accommodate the congregation at present. The proportions of the building are such that an addition may be made to its length whenever the increase of the congregation shall require it. We understand that the society will organize with a good number of members, and their church accommodation, when completed, will greatly facilitate the growth of the congregation. The society is to be congratulated upon the prospect of having a convenient place of worship in the near future.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—S. T. Kector, the Main street bather, was yesterday adjudged bankrupt, on his own petition.

A. CAMP.—Begging my inability to say good by in person, I herewith thank the ladies and gentlemen who took part in "The Drunkard" for their kindness and courtesy to me, and to congratulate them on the artistic rendition of the various difficult roles assigned them, more especially the ladies. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you all again,

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## A LITTLE BOY FALLS INTO A WELL.

For the Republicans.

## WILLIE AND I.

The golden glory of a summer day Glinted with its warm light my young life's way;  
The blossoming petals of June roses sweet Drifted in fragrant showers at my feet;  
The crimson-throated warbler on yon tree Was pouring out his song in melody;  
The distance painted pictures fair to view, Of meadow, river, vale, and mountains blue; In yonder field little maidens raked the hay, And sang with joyous hearts that summer day;

Nature's wild harp by magic hands seemed swept,

This world a fairy place where none had wept, Where no dark clouds had drifted o'er the sky;

Where none had dreamt the beautiful must die.

O, happy Past! that comes like some sweet dream

To taunt me with the words, "It might have been."

To brush away the veil of secret grief,

When the faded heart like Autumn's leaf,

Falling from light and loveliness to die,

And mingled with the earth forgotten lie.

"Twas Summer, and my heart breathed one low prayer,

That future years might roll as bright and fair,

As seemed my life in those sweet sunny days,

When my young heart warbled its Master's praise;

And happiness so gilded girlhood's day,

I did not dream its light would pass away.

We sat beneath the elm, Willie and I,

And watched the sleepy clouds sailing the sky;

Her dark, sweet eyes searched the blue depths

Of mine,

Her waving hair bright as yon golden line

of fire, framed like a halo the young face,

Whose fresh, young beauty bore no illuring trace

Or gloom, but flower-like and fair,

Looked forth with the sun's warmth of rippling golden hair

To cheer and smile upon my trusting heart,

Which, wounded by the winged Cupid's dart,

Lay bleeding at the foot of its proud god;

But, happy still, could kiss the chattering rod,

The gilded shadows lengthened into long bright streaks of light; the winter ceased his song

And how away. I knelt beside her feet

And told my love, Her kisses sweet

And soft and low I heard her loved voice speak,

"And you are sure you love him, Earle, dear?"

My own blue eyes dropped with gladness clear,

Intwining she bent low her graceful head,

And whispered, "May the path you hath shall tread

Be golden as this happy summer-day,

And may Hope's blossoms brighten all the way;

Remember her who breathes this prayer for thee,

When blanched with age this golden head shall be,

When you and I shall tread divergent ways,

Remember, love, these joyous summer days."

Long years have passed, and I, with silvered hair,

Come back to home and seek the spot so dear,

Where she and I were wont to sit and dream,

Ah, me! the sultry waves of Lethe's stream

Have borne upon its bosom, dark and cold,

That sweet young face. The tale of Wite told,

Her heart is still. Beneath the dusted soil

They laid her down to rest. Safe with our God

The pure young spirits live. Oh, chain of years,

Over all your darkness streams the shining light

Or Jane day. And all the after night

That shrouded my poor bairn in myloes gloom

Surges away. And from her starry house

The spirit of the lost comes back to me.

He guid my storm-tossed bark o'er life's wild

seen.

JANIE McAFEE INMAN. (AMERICAN)

Bethel Female College, Nov. 22, 1877.

ONE HUNDRED fine-wood Cassimere Pants just received—will be sold at the astonishing low figures of \$3.50, at

Nov. 18-dwt. B. STINE'S

400 New Cloaks, elegant and cheap, just received at LINN & SCRUGGS.

Sept. 27-d&wtf

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ONE HUNDRED fine-wood Cassimere Pants just received—will be sold at the astonishing low figures of \$3.

# WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

now controls and operates the following lines:

**TOLEDO TO ST. LOUIS** - 434 miles  
" HANNIBAL " 485  
" QUINCY " 474  
" KEOKUK " 489

Connecting in Union Depots at

**St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal and Keokuk,**  
To and from all Points in

**Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado and California.**

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and New York, Boston, and all other points in New England, enabling passengers who travel by the

"**WABASH FAST LINE!"**

To reach the principal cities in the East and West, many hours in advance of other lines. No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atchison 600 miles and between Toledo and Sacramento 1,000 miles.

All Express Trains of this line are fully equipped with Pullman's Palace-Sleeper Cars, Westinghouse's Safety Improved Air Brake, and Miller's Plate Form and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost impossible.

Departure of Train at Decatur Station:

Main Line.

GOING WEST.

No. 1 Through Express..... 3:20 a. m.  
" 3 Fast Mail..... 4:15 a. m.  
" 5 Fast Mail..... 5:20 p. m.

No. 2 Lighting Express..... 4:55 p. m.  
" 4 Atlantic Express..... 11:45 a. m.  
" 6 Accommodation..... 6:35 p. m.

The following Freight trains will carry passengers with tickets!

Going East..... 10:15 a. m.  
Going West..... 8:00 p. m.

St. Louis Division.

DEPART.

No. 4 Through Express..... 3:20 a. m.  
" 5 Fast Mail..... 4:15 a. m.  
" 45 Fast Mail..... 12:25 p. m.

Arrive.

No. 42 Lighting Express..... 10:40 p. m.  
" 43 Atlantic Express..... 11:25 a. m.  
" 44 Accommodation..... 9:45 p. m.

In ANTRIM, Gen'l Passager and Ticket Agent, Toledo.

K. HARWOOD, Agent, Decatur.

Through Time by the

**13 & W. ROUTE.**

EASTWARD.

STATION. NO. 3. NO. 4. NO. 5.

I. B. & W. R. R.

Leave Decatur..... 2:20 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis..... 5:00 p. m.

Leave Indianapolis..... 6:30 p. m.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 7:30 a. m.

Leave Cincinnati..... 9:30 a. m.

Arrive Indianapolis..... 11:00 a. m.

Leave Indianapolis..... 4:05 p. m.

Arrive Decatur..... 11:10 a. m.

Leave Decatur..... 12:30 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis..... 2:12 p. m.

Leave Indianapolis..... 3:15 p. m.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 5:30 p. m.

Leave Cincinnati..... 6:30 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis..... 7:30 p. m.

Leave Indianapolis..... 8:30 p. m.

Arrive Decatur..... 9:30 p. m.

Leave Decatur..... 10:40 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis..... 11:40 p. m.

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Arrive Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.

Leave Cincinnati..... 2:45 a. m.

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